

(7) Origination and destination scope; and

(8) A statement certifying that all information contained in the tariff is true and accurate and no unlawful alterations will be permitted.

(d) *Tariff rules.* Carriers and conferences shall publish in their tariffs any rule that affects the application of the tariff.

(e) *Commodity descriptions.* (1) For each separate commodity in a tariff, a distinct numeric code may be used. Tariff publishers are not required to use any numeric code to identify commodities, but should they choose to do so, they are encouraged to use the U.S. Harmonized Tariff Schedule (“U.S. HTS”) for both the commodity coding and associated terminology (definitions).

(2) If a tariff publisher uses a numeric code to identify commodities, the following commodity types shall be preceded by their associated 2-digit prefixes, with the remaining digits at the publisher’s option:

- (i) Mixed commodities—“99”;
- (ii) Projects—“98”; and
- (iii) non-commodities, e.g., “cargo, n.o.s.,” “general cargo,” or “freight-all kinds”—“00”.

(3) *Commodity index.* (i) Each commodity description created under this section shall have at least one similar index entry which will logically represent the commodity within the alphabetical index. Publishers are encouraged, however, to create multiple entries in the index for articles with equally valid common use names, such as, “Sodium Chloride,” “Salt, common,” etc.

(ii) If a commodity description includes two or more commodities, each included commodity shall be shown in the index.

(iii) Items, such as “mixed commodities,” “projects” or “project rates,” “n.o.s.” descriptions, and “FAK,” shall be included in the commodity index.

(f) *Tariff rate items.* A tariff rate item (“TRI”) is the single freight rate in effect for the transportation of cargo under a specified set of transportation conditions. TRIs must contain the following:

- (1) Brief commodity description;
- (2) TRI number (optional);

(3) Publication date;

(4) Effective date;

(5) Origin and destination locations or location groups;

(6) Rate and rate basis; and

(7) Service code.

(g) *Location groups.* In the primary tariff, or in a governing tariff, a publisher may define and create groups of cities, states, provinces and countries (e.g., location groups) or groups of ports (e.g., port groups), which may be used in the construction of TRIs and other tariff objects, in lieu of specifying particular place names in each tariff item, or creating multiple tariff items which are identical in all ways except for place names.

(h) *Inland rate tables.* If a carrier or conference desires to provide intermodal transportation to or from named points/postal regions at combination rates, it shall clearly and accurately set forth the applicable charges in an “Inland Rate Tables” section. An inland rate table may be constructed to provide an inland distance which is applied to a per mile rate to calculate the inland rate.

(i) *Shipper requests.* Conference tariffs shall contain clear and complete instructions, in accordance with the agreement’s provisions, stating where and by what method shippers may file requests and complaints and how they may engage in consultation pursuant to section 5(b)(6) of the Act, together with a sample rate request form or a description of the information necessary for processing the request or complaint.

(j) *Inland divisions.* Common carriers are not required to state separately or otherwise reveal in tariffs the inland division of a through rate.

§ 520.5 Standard tariff terminology.

(a) *Approved codes.* The Standard Terminology Appendix contains codes for rate bases, container sizes, service, etc., and units for weight, measure and distance. They are intended to provide a standard terminology baseline for tariffs to facilitate retriever efficiency. Tariff publishers may use additional codes, if they are clearly defined in their tariffs.

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(b) *Geographic names.* Tariffs should employ locations (points) that are published in the National Imagery and Mapping Agency ("NIMA") gazetteer or the Geographic Names Information System ("GNIS") developed by the U.S. Geological Survey. Ports published or approved for publication in the World Port Index (Pub. No. 150) should also be used in tariffs. Tariff publishers may use geographic names that are currently in use and have not yet been included in these publications.

§ 520.6 Retrieval of information.

(a) *General.* Tariffs systems shall present retrievers with the ability to:

(1) Search for commonly understood tariff objects (*e.g.*, commodities, origins, destinations, etc.) without restricting such search to a specific tariff;

(2) Search a tariff for a rate on the basis of origin, destination and commodity;

(3) Employ a tariff selection option; or

(4) Select an object group (*e.g.*, rules, locations, groups, etc.) within a particular tariff.

(b) *Search capability.* Tariffs shall provide the capability to search for tariff matter by non-case sensitive text search. Text search matches for commodity descriptions should result in a commodity or commodity index list.

(c) *Commodities and TRIs.* Retriever selection of a specific commodity from a commodity index list shall display the commodity description and provide an option for searching for a rate (*e.g.*, on the basis of origin/destination) or a TRI list, if multiple TRIs are in effect for the commodity.

(d) *Object groups.* Retriever selection of a specific object group shall result in a list of the objects within the group or present a text search mechanism to allow location of an object within the group. For example, selection of the rules object group would present a list of the rules or a text search mechanism for locating specific terms or phrases within the rules.

(e) *Basic ocean freight.* The minimum rate display for tariffs shall consist of the basic ocean freight rate and a list of all assessorial charges that apply for the retriever-entered shipment param-

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eters. If other rules or charges may be applicable to a shipment under certain circumstances, the tariff shall so indicate.

(f) *Displays.* All displays of individual tariff matter shall include the publication date, effective date, amendment code (as contained in appendix A of this part) and object name or number. When applicable, a thru date or expiration date shall also be displayed. Use of "S" as an amendment code shall be accompanied by a Commission issued special use number.

§ 520.7 Tariff limitations.

(a) *General.* Tariffs published pursuant to this part shall:

(1) Be clear and definite;

(2) Use English as the primary textual language;

(3) Not contain cross-references to any other rate tariffs, except:

(i) A tariff of general applicability maintained by that same carrier or conference,

(ii) The individual tariffs of members of a non-conference agreement to enter into time/volume rates may cross-reference the tariffs of other members for purposes of said time/volume rates, and

(iii) Multiple common tariffs of a conference agreement to enter into time/volume rates may cross-reference their own multiple conference tariffs for purposes of said time/volume rates; and

(4) Not duplicate or conflict with any other tariff publication.

(b) *Notice of cancellation.* Carriers and conferences shall inform BTA, in writing, whenever a tariff is canceled and the effective date of that cancellation.

(c) *Applicable rates.* The rates, charges, and rules applicable to any given shipment shall be those in effect on the date the cargo is received by the common carrier or its agent including originating carriers in the case of rates for through transportation.

(d) *Minimum quantity rates.* When two or more TRIs are stated for the same commodity over the same route and under similar conditions, and the application is dependent upon the quantity of the commodity shipped, the total freight charges assessed against the shipment may not exceed the total